





THE BRITISH COLONIST

Friday Morning, July 10, 1863.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered to stop, and so charged.

JOB PRINTING.

Book and Job Printing of every description neatly executed. Terms, cash on delivery of the work.

THE OBSTRUCTIVES TAKE THE FIELD.

Yesterday the Obstructives took the field in earnest. For some time past considerable piping-laying has been done, which has at last culminated in a requisition to the Colonial Secretary, Mr. W. A. G. Young, to stand as a Candidate for this City. Although we have not seen Mr. Young's answer, it is but fair to presume that his answer was in the affirmative, as it was intimated that he would stand if asked. Foremost then as leader of the Obstructives, who have so long brought the government of the Colony into disrepute, is a man whom it is desirable to defeat. Let Mr. Young be regarded from any point in his public career, and the conclusion of every honest elector is—"Don't elect him." In the first place let us ask the electors whether it is desirable that this colony should be owned and controlled by two leading families? We may here tread on delicate ground. Be it so. Nevertheless it becomes our duty as a public functionary to point out to the electors the danger to the public of allowing a Family Compact to parcel out the offices of emolument, honor, and trust of this colony among their respective members. We may be—no doubtless shall be met on the threshold by the remark that "no man can be ostracised because he belongs to a family compact, or because his connections monopolize the offices of emolument, honor, or trust." If the public services of such an one afford a reasonable guarantee that the public interests would not suffer, still it would be dangerous—very dangerous—to the people at large—to trust their interests in such hands. We but express the feeling of this community, which has not remained till to-day to be uttered—that the thinking and independent portion of our citizens have always regarded the family compact in this colony with distrust; and now that another member of the same compact wishes to take another office in addition to the half dozen that he holds already, and thus if possible give a still greater preponderance to the already too great power of the family compact in this colony, the honest and independent electors draw back with astonishment, asking "Are we to be ruled and governed eternally by the Douglas-Work compact?" Shall the Governor of this Colony be the head of what the Chief Justice, who sits in the Legislative Council, the Colonial Secretary, and four seats in the Assembly (if Young, Tolmie, Helmcken, and Jackson be elected) are the two branches? Shall the Executive departments, the Judiciary, the Legislative Council, and the Assembly be staffed with members of a compact and their pliant tools? What chance, what hope, what resource will there be for the people of this Colony, if this unbecoming variation be permitted to gain new strength—new force, new weight, to its already over-bearing and irresponsible power? What mockery is it to call this Compact rule British freedom? What hope is there of anything better being sought for by the Compact than to consolidate their power to keep out every independent citizen from sharing the honors and emoluments of the Compact in the Assembly, with four tools such as were had in the last House, can we expect any different system—any change for the better in our Government? If anything goes wrong in a department, is it reasonable to suppose that an alliance such as we have adverted to would be brought to light where one of the Compact is interested? These are the questions which people ask themselves. Sober-headed men ponder over these things. We know that our liberty is the price of eternal vigilance. We know that the British Constitution which we inherit in this Colony is a system of checks and balances, where the undue preponderance of any branch of government or any family alliance is never allowed to gain a foothold so as to drown the voice of the people in the government. Shall we then—we, the electors—voluntarily tie a dead weight around our necks to let a few crafty members of a Family Compact sink us beneath the surface? Are there no mechanics, no laborers, no tradesmen, no merchants, no lawyers, no doctors in this community who possess the honest ambition to aspire to positions of honor, trust, and emolument in the government? If there are, what hope can there be of their ever attaining the object of their ambition, if we fill our Legislative Hall and our judicial and ministerial departments with the members of a Family Compact? Every man who has a stake in this colony, be he rich or poor, has a deep interest in preserving such a balance of power as will enable any good citizen to aspire to positions in the gift of the crown or people; and it should be their honest endeavor to frown down and vote down any attempt to build up an irresponsible oligarchy in this country, whose ruling motive shall be family aggrandizement—office for life—a vision in dotage. These are reasons why Mr. W. A. G. Young ought never be allowed to hold a seat in our Assembly. Like his predecessors, he will undoubtedly promise everything to gain the unholy end in view. But let the electors remember the multitude of pledges given by his colleague Mr. Cary—remember their non-fulfillment. Responsibility to the people will doubtless be offered to the electors as a bribe to induce them to elect Mr. Young; but who can expect a Family Compact to fulfill pledges that would establish a system of Responsible Government—a system by which the offices and distinctions of the colony would be thrown open to honest worth and laudable ambition—a system by which the compact would be broken up? We have much more to say on this subject. We have other substantial reasons why the Colonial Secretary should not be sent to the Assembly. In the meanwhile let the people ponder over what we have said, and it will be self-evident that what we have said is right and true. We have nothing to gain by thus boldly warning the people of the dangerous ground on which they are standing: We have only the assurance that we have honestly done our duty.

FOR SALE,

TEN HORSES, to arrive per Bark Scotland from San Francisco.

ONE CANADIAN BAY HORSE

For Single or Double Harness; one Bay Horse, well broke in harness; one grey Mare, broke to Double in harness; one Bay Horse, an easy horse for a lady; one chestnut Horse; a good match for a Team; one dark chestnut Horse for Saddle; one chestnut Mare for Saddle; one white Saddle Horse, well adapted for a lady; one chestnut Pony for Saddle.

For particulars, apply to F. J. de ST. OURS, Bl. Ours' Wharf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION.

MONDAY, July 13th,

DANIEL SCOTT

WILL SELL

AT THE CITY AUCTION ROOMS,

Fort street, near Wharf,

On MONDAY, the 13th instant,

At 11 o'clock, precisely,

Without the slightest Reserve,

40 barrels Golden Age Flour;

30 kegs Boston Syrup;

40 boxes Adamantine Candles;

30 cases English Pickles;

3 " Fine Coffee, in 12 lb. tins;

3 " Chicory, in 50 lb. "

6 " I. N. E. Matches;

1 " Pollock's "

60 " Champagne Cider, in 2 doz cases;

60 " Champagne Cider, in 1 doz cases;

50 " Hibbert's Best London Stout, in fine order;

15 " 1-2 Geneva Gin, J. DeK;

40 " Mountain Dew Whisky;

1 bale Kent Hops;

—ALSO—

A FINE LINE OF

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes,

Etc, Etc, Etc.

Particulars on day of Sale.

—ALSO—

SEVERAL LOTS OF

Cutlery, Hardware,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

—ALSO—

A Lot of Bench and Cabinet Maker's

Screws;

One Dean & Adam's Revolver;

—ALSO—

THREE OR FOUR

VERY FINE HORSES

At Commencement of Sale.

July 10

To the Electors

—OF—

VICTORIA DISTRICT.

—OF—

GENTLEMEN—IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH

of our constituents, I have the honor to

offer myself as a Candidate for the honor of represent-

ing our District in the House of Assembly.

Having been conversant with business from my boy-

hood and more engaged amongst you in a branch of

commerce, I am confident that I shall be able to

perform the duties of the office with fidelity and

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Esquimalt Election.

A REQUISITION

CALLING ON WILLIAM COCKER.

Eq. to allow himself to be put in nomination

to represent the Town of Esquimalt in the ensuing

Parliament, has been signed by the undersigned

Elector:

Simon Anderson, Alfred Bowden,

James Blair, Robert Bishop,

J. J. Cochrane, James Carwell,

J. H. Doane, Wm. Colverwell,

Wm. Howard, Wm. Black,

J. G. McKay, James Moore,

John Parker, J. Napier,

Thomas H. Brown, Wm. H. Smith,

John Smith, J. P. Smith,

James Wilcox, J. P. Smith.

TO THE ELECTORS

—OF THE—

Esquimalt Town District.

GENTLEMEN—AT THE REQUEST

of the greater portion of my former constituents,

and also several of those residents who

have been enrolled upon the register since the

last general election, I respectfully present

myself before you as a candidate a second time for

the honor of representing you in the House of

Assembly.

I have explained to my friends and the general

body of Electors that urgent business affairs com-

pel my temporary absence in British Columbia,

and that I was willing to relinquish the honor to

which I aspired. Those gentlemen have, how-

ever, generously formed themselves into a Com-

mittee for the purpose of securing my election

during my absence.

If elected by your suffrages, I shall be prepared

to take my seat in the House of Assembly when

the Members are summoned to attend.

I can look back upon my past connection with

your Town with pleasure, and rest with confidence

in the belief that my political views are thoroughly

understood, and that the measures which I shall

advocate and the principles which I have hitherto

held will meet the support and sympathy of the

majority of the electors.

It shall be my duty in the coming session to

promote, and my best efforts will be directed to

upholding any substantial scheme of Railway

communication between Esquimalt and Victoria.

I believe the improved facility over the present

mode of transit which a railway will afford, to be

of the greatest importance to the commercial in-

terests of the Island.

I am prepared to support an amended Harbor

and Pilot Law, and the regulation of the fees on

a basis sufficiently liberal to enable Pilots to

establish a station outside of Race Point. The

result of the contemplated measure would be that

masters of vessels could rely on obtaining im-

mediate assistance at any hour and in all weathers,

and I believe it would prevent recurrence of the

unfortunate disaster which has already injured

the reputation of our Port.

I have ever had at heart the desirability of

educating the younger members of the community,

and I shall be found ready and desirous of sup-

porting any public measure that may be suggested

or devised for that purpose.

I shall uphold, to the best of my ability, our

Free Port system, as I am fully convinced that

much of our future prosperity is dependent upon

its being preserved in its integrity.

I shall endeavor to promote economy in public

expenditure, and shall carefully examine the votes

for supplies, and watch the future disbursements

of the money.

The development of the mineral resources of

the country is a subject to which I am prepared

to give my serious attention, and by my most

strenuous efforts.

The Water Supply of the City of Victoria is

one of those local matters which require im-

mediate consideration, and I am willing to give an

independent support to any good bill which will

establish the present local supply, and give us an

early and plentiful supply of pure water. I also

think that an effort should be made to light the

city during the winter with gas, and that the

Municipal authorities should be invited to co-

operate in this useful improvement with the Leg-

islature.

I am adverse to the system of borrowing money

at local rates for Colonial purposes, while the

London capitalists are willing to advance to us

the capital necessary for legitimate enterprise.

No good end is served by paying high local rates.

AUCTION SALES.

CHINA

Wednesday, July 22,

At 11 o'clock, A. M.,

I am Instructed to sell

Ex "Fusi Yama"

FROM ENGLAND,

—THE—

LARGEST & BEST

SELECTED INVOICE OF

Merchandise

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET

Selected Expressly for the FALL

and WINTER TRADE.

The Goods consist in part

AS FOLLOWS:

Woolen Dress Goods,

Cases fashionable Winseys,

Bales fashionable Checks, assorted,

Cases Norwich Rep, corded & plain,

do. Foulards, assorted,

do. Colours and French Merinoes,

do. Magenta Wool Plaids, Wool

Skirts,

do. Silk Skirts and Brocaded Reps

do. Checked Linseys and Challes,

do. Mohairs, Orgazines, Organdies,

and Flannels,

do. Woolen Scarfs, Long Shawls,

and other woolen goods,

Cotton Goods:

Bales Ticking, Sheetings, Shirtings,

Long Cloths, Horrocks, Grey

Calicoes, Craydon Sheetings,

Prints, Embossed Cottons, Print-

ed Men's and Women's Hosiery,

&c., &c.

Cases Men's & Women's Undershirts &

Pants, best quality,

Bales Black, Blue and Scarlet Cloths,

do. do. do. 2-1-2 point

Blankets,

Cases bleached Buckabuck, White,

Black and Brown Linen Thread,

Cambric Handkerchiefs, Table Cloths,

Napkins, Towels, &c.

Cases new styles Clothing, made ex-

pressly for this market.

Flannel Suits,

Grey and Scarlet Woolen Shirts, &c.

Laces, Ribbons, &c.:

Worked Muslin Collars and Sets,

Muslin Gauds,

Lace Veils and Falls, Silk Coras; Nets

and Head Dresses, Silk Ribbons,

assorted, Fancy Scarfs, &c.

—AND—

Many other Goods,

All of which will be Sold without Reserve.

ON A LIBERAL CREDIT.

As the Owner wishes to leave the Colony

Terms at Sale.







